

**Mr. Baker's Overtime Saving.**  
Secretary BAKER announces that by cutting out overtime and Sunday time the War Department has saved about \$2,900,000 a day. We should hope so! Making now as before war weapons that can be of no possible use in peace, with the utter waste of material, waste of labor, waste of the taxpayers' money, is economic lunacy when done on week days in regular hours and at regular pay. To pay double rates for such war work is economic crime.  
But there is no more reason for continuing this utterly useless war work in the day time than in the night time; no more reason for it on Mondays than on Sundays; no more reason for it at regular rates of pay than at double rates of pay. If the thing is worthless to the American people when produced on a holiday it is as worthless when produced on a week day. It is as much a waste of labor, as much a waste of material. The only difference is that it is not quite so scandalous a waste of the taxpayers' money.  
When our Government has been going a break neck spending speed of about \$100,000,000 a day and there is national clamor for saving it, now that the war is over, every little helps. Mr. BAKER's overtime reduction or anything else. The country will welcome the news that he isn't using up labor, material and money for no good whatever so fast as he might use them up if he kept the war work going night and day, every day in the week and at double rates of wages. But the country knows that unless more than overtime and Sunday war work is cut out there is still an economic wrong against the American people and an economic and financial danger to the nation. The country knows that, overtime or straight time, not millions but tens of millions can come off at once.  
The only thing to do is to stop all that war work dead short. The country needs those materials for useful things of which the public has been deprived for many months. The country needs those wage earners to produce food, clothing and other necessary articles of consumption. The country needs relief from the inordinate taxes which are now being wrung out of its industry, business and earnings and sunk in war work that isn't worth anything, cannot be worth anything to anybody anywhere on the face of the earth.  
Cut it all out!

**The La Follette Case.**  
The history of the La Follette inquiry in the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections is a record of scandalous delay and evasion. Regardless of the Wisconsin Senator's conduct, the country was entitled to a prompt investigation of the charges brought against him and to an early decision thereon.  
Instead, the country has been treated to a spectacle of procrastination which has covered a year.  
If LA FOLLETTE was dangerous he was permitted to continue his activities in the Senate through the lethargy and indolence of the committee.  
If he was wronged by the charges, he was allowed unjustly to suffer.  
No legislative inquiry recently begun has been more unsatisfactorily conducted than that of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections into the conduct of Senator LA FOLLETTE.

**Holland and the Kaiser.**  
So far as the world knows, WILHELM fled from Germany to Holland without abandoning his imperial or kingly throne, and without divesting himself of authority.  
Among the Dutch he appears to maintain an alien court, with inde-

pendent systems of communication, unsupervised and uncontrolled by the Government of Holland.  
He may be preparing to return to Germany when the excitement caused by compliance with the terms of the armistice subsides. He may contemplate the resumption of his power, with or without the aid of supporters among the immediate directors of Germany's Government. For all the world yet knows he may himself be its fountainhead.  
Meanwhile, German soldiers appear to have free and unpimped entry into Holland, regardless of the international obligations of the Netherlands. The Province of Limburg is a highway for their return to their own country, if they choose to do there, or an entrance into Holland if they choose to remain in that country.  
It might be well to obtain a statement of the present status of WILHELM and of the present attitude of the Dutch Government toward him.

**Surely Not-Benefits For.**  
It is to the everlasting credit of generous America that so far it has not failed to go over the top in every drive for money needed in the war, whether the money was loaned to the Government or given outright to the organizations that have ameliorated the hardships of the soldier.  
The present campaign for the War Work Fund has, however, not yet attained its object, although its call is probably the last that will be made on American pockets for the where-withal to make the soldier happy in the hour of his excusable impatience to return home. While he is marking time the soldier needs more attention than when he is filled with the excitement of battle.  
This city has fallen behind in the drive, not because of lack of sympathy with the United War Work, but through forgetfulness, in the hour of peace, of the needs of the men who won that peace with their rifles. The campaign has been extended until Monday noon. By that time, we believe, New York will have made certain a perfect score.

**Yankees Gone to Seed.**  
A novelist of the realistic school could put in a long winter studying one of the recent publications of the Federal Department of Labor and might make a thick book from it. This is "Juvenile Delinquency in Rural New York," written by Miss KATE HOLLAAY CLAGHORN of the faculty of the New York School of Philanthropy, who was assisted by several field agents. These investigators, leaving the cities, with which juvenile delinquency is usually associated, went to country villages, to the little crossroads settlements, and finally to the solitary farms in the hill country. They found that while the extent of youthful cussedness may not be so great in rural as it is in urban, the cussedness is of the same quality, and the parents seem to be worse than city parents. The dead hand of evil ancestors lies heavily on father and child.  
"One fact made evident is that degeneracy is not wholly a product of cities. Many of these country children have back of them a sorry ancestry and around them a thrifless family group, often weak in body and mind. The most dramatic instances of this are found in the children brought up in squalor and ignorance by some wretched family who has wandered into a lonely and desolate region of the hills. Not all such groups find their level in the slums; some have still the nomad instinct for solitary places. Here they strip off standards built up by the process of civilization. But in the villages also is found, here and there, the 'run out' stock which has remained inert during the period of city migration."

**The New Governments at Kiev and Omsk.**  
The engagements along the Dvina, in northern Russia, between the Bolshevik and the Allied expeditionary forces, which are reported from London, are reminders that all fighting has not ended with signing of armistices. These engagements represent the demoralization in Russia and conditions which Senator KING of Utah seeks to remedy in the resolution which he introduced Thursday and which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. His proposal is the recognition by the United States and the Allies of a de facto Russian government in harmony with Allied aims.  
The settlement of the Russian question will undoubtedly be one of the difficult problems before the peace conference. Conditions cannot be permitted to remain as they are with the ruinous, corrupt Bolshevik rule, which had been fostered and encouraged by Germany, defiantly in control. It does not represent the saner elements of the country, and it has displayed neither reconstructive nor governmental abilities. But has there so far appeared a power of sufficient strength to overturn it or to furnish a stable government?  
The joint military expedition that was sent into northern Russia had as one of its purposes the support of anti-Bolshevik movements that centered at Archangel. It consisted of companies of American marines and French and British troops. There was no statement of its size; but it was of sufficient strength to defeat the opposing Bolshevik forces. The rigors of an arctic winter and the failure of supplies and reinforcements on account of the closing of northern ports presented, however, an almost insurmountable difficulty to the immediate following up of the advantages gained or to the clearing up of the situation in the northern part of Russia.  
Further to the south there are indications of two forces which will challenge the Bolshevik rule at Moscow. The Ukrainian Government, which was set up by Berlin and supported by German militarism, has been ousted. General DENIKIN at the head of a Cossack army is in control of the Ukrainian capital of Kiev and has set up a new provisional government. More significant than this are the developments in the new all Russian government at Omsk, in western Siberia, by which Admiral ALEXANDER KOLCHAK virtually becomes dictator.  
The actual strength of the governments at Kiev or Omsk, the extent to which they represent the reconstructive forces of Russia, or whether either may be "a de facto government in harmony with Allied aims" must at the present be matters of conjecture. They are, however, the first evidences of a Russian revival since the German mastery of affairs has been overturned. They represent a power which Berlin was evidently able to repress, and it is only natural to infer that it opposes the Germanic policy of disorganization and anarchy. They are unquestionably opponents of Bolshevism and are the rallying points for all those interests which are en-

deavoring to rescue Russia from its present reign of terror.  
This new turn in Russian affairs may not solve the great problems of readjustment and reconstruction, but it will have the effect of simplifying them. Admiral KOLCHAK formerly declared himself in favor of a joint Allied expedition into Russia to repress Bolshevik outlawry. If the Allied Council decides this is imperative a way would thus be open into Moscow and the heart of European Russia, both across Siberia from the Pacific and across Ukraine from the Black Sea. Should KOLCHAK succeed in establishing a stable government the necessity for this extreme measure would be removed and the work of reconstruction could be left to Russia herself.

**Herr Sol's Words Disproved.**  
Meanless weeks have ended in Germany; the bread ration has been raised to five pounds a week. The French Government finds an arrangement has been made under which Germany is to furnish "immediate help and sufficient cereals to relieve the misery in Austria."  
On the same day on which these announcements were made the French Minister of Provisions, VICTOR BOREL, declared it would not be possible at present to increase the civilian rations in France.  
It appears, therefore, that Germany is not so badly off as Austria, and is perhaps as well supplied with food as France. Yet Herr SOL, the vociferous propagandist, endeavoring to excite sympathy throughout the world, continues to beg for modification of the armistice in behalf of "women and children."

**These that we have condensed from the report are the best of a wild lot. Most of the others are rooted in homes that are swamps of imbecility or bestiality or both. Even prosperity does not arouse their elders from the slough. They live in the greatest State in the Union, with all the opportunity that liberal New York showers upon her ten millions, yet they might as well be in the gutters of Whitechapel. They have the ignorance of central China and none of its honesty; the poverty of Ireland of seventy years ago and none of its virtue. They are going to seed. Would the cities have saved them, as the country might have saved some of the same type that have stuck to the tenements?**  
Senator UNDERWOOD is growing old-fashioned as his term lengthens in the slower house. A resolution—not a bill—being reported favorably by the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico—not the Committee on Appropriations—appropriating money for the relief for Porto Rico's earthquake sufferers, the Alabama Senator said that he was in favor of the relief proposed but insisted that the rule of the Senate be observed, requiring reference of appropriation bills to the Committee on Appropriations, saying:  
"There is a reason behind the rules of the Senate, or the rules ought to be abolished; and, as I understand, the reason of the rules is not only for the conduct of orderly business in the Senate, but to preserve the rights of the Government; and one of those rights is to protect the Treasury."  
Senator UNDERWOOD went even so far in his old-fashioned swing as to assert that "it is idle to say that we will increase taxation when we can accomplish the same result by proper expenditure and reach it by economy." Retrospect!

**Rule No. 1 for editors of HENRY FORD's weekly paper: Don't use the word "diver."**  
The extension of the war work drive to next Monday extends your opportunity. If you have no one in particular to whom to send a Christmas present send one to the whole American Army in this manner.  
Senator JAMES A. RICE of Missouri has doubtless expressed many opinions with which some may disagree and some with which many will disagree, but he recently expressed an opinion in the rhetorical form of a question with which every patriotic American must agree.  
"I ask whether it is not about time for the rule of reason once more to obtain; whether we have not arrived at a time when sanity is once more to control in the conduct of the world; whether it is not time for us to go 'Back to the Constitution,' to be re-raised and headed; whether, of all times in the history of this country and of the world, it is not the duty of the American Congress to set an example of obedience to law and of reverence for the Constitution?"  
Every patriotic American, we say, must agree—now, or soon.  
Lightless nights have gone by, but lightless nights will arrive July 1.  
KENSINGTON, Conn., November 22.

**The Eyes of Love.**  
When May was crowned with lilac plumes and garlanded with leaves.  
And rainbows arched their happy nests.  
Beneath my cottage eaves.  
And rainbows arched the shining sky.  
My eyes beheld a world of bliss.  
Where all was black and gray.  
My heart was like an empty room.  
Devoid of light and heat.  
And echoing only the sound  
Of drums and marching feet.  
New grim November strips the bough  
And whistles the dust alone.  
And still the thrush's song.  
Draw vapors hide the morning sun.  
And cloud the evening's close.  
And draw the landscape to my gaze.  
Is lovely as the rose;  
For lo! from France the glory land,  
With medals on his gaudy breast.  
My soldier's sailing home.  
MINNA IATKA.

**PEACE AND PRICES.**  
An Economic Parable.  
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Once upon a time there was a fertile island called Usona. Its people had their farms and flour mills, their spinning wheels and looms, flocks, woods, gold, silver, copper and iron and everything needful for their comfort and happiness. One day an argosy laden with gold cast anchor in the bay. The sailors came ashore and bought half the grain and raiment of the island and slaughtered many of the cattle and fowls, for which they paid double prices. Those who had sold, now being rich, bought linen from the women at the spinning wheels, cloth from the weavers, boots from the cobblers, giving much gold. The argonauts now wanted these things and paid twice over what the rich had paid. They bought more and more, the while flaunting no corn, digging no copper, raising no herds, but consuming all that for which they paid.  
They were all rich and prosperous, and all the time they were rolling in wealth they did not notice that their gold was dwindling, their raiment was worn, their flocks were leaky, their herds growing smaller. Presently they found that the only way to get enough to eat and to keep warm and to keep out the rain was to pay out more and more gold, and business got better and better, flourishing as never before. Finally, one day, the sailors, who had had nothing to spare but gold, so the man who had more of the gold than the rest paid fabulous sums to obtain food and clothing for himself and family. Soon many of the islanders were in distress. True, they were "rich" beyond their gold, but their riches were worth little.  
One day a sail hoisted in sight and the islanders could discern at the prow the name "Peace." At once some of the shrewd ones who had some food and wool and leather left began to sell what they had hoarded for themselves and their children because, quoth they, with all this gold we can buy twice as much from yon traders, we can go hungry and shiver for a few hours. Presently the traders cast anchor, much to the joy of the people.  
"What have you to sell?" shouted the islanders.  
"We have come to buy," came back the answer. "We want food and raiment and will give you much gold."  
"But, captain bold, are there no other ships to come?"  
"We passed many of them, some loaded with food and warm clothes, but they did not need to come so far as your beautiful Isle of Usona. Some stopped at Inglaterra, some at Erin, some at Scotia, others at Borussia, or Allemania, and at the boat shaped land, in all of which there is even greater need than here. Why should they come a thousand leagues to trade with us?"  
"We will pay them more, we'll take the surplus."  
"The others will pay what you will, there is no surplus. Abide your souls in patience. It will be years before your halcyon days return, the days when money was so plentiful that each was content with a few shillings." The traders, when few had money to throw around but all had enough to eat and keep warm. Do not mistake money for wealth. You cannot eat it, you cannot wear it, you cannot make shelter out of it. It will not carry you abetter.

**THE UNDEMAND LAW.**  
Supply and Demand Will Have Something to Say About Wages.  
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: There is one law which no influence can control or modify or change in the slightest degree, and that is the great law of supply and demand. There is no objection on the part of anybody to reasonable wages, but those who have been getting wages far in excess of reason—namely, the manufacturers of the munition factories for instance—must expect a readjustment when these factories change from war work to the manufacture of goods for the consumption of the public.  
If an article by reason of high or unreasonable wages costs to make a sum in excess of the value of the article, it will pay for it, just two courses are open to the manufacturer, namely, to reduce the cost to a point where the public will buy or to shut up the factory. As by far the largest part of the cost of anything is labor, it follows logically that if labor is paid more than the value of anything it is produced, the price of anything is reduced to zero.  
It may almost be said that the entire value of any article is produced by labor. Raw material, of whatever nature, in the first instance is valueless until labor puts value into it. The ore in an iron mine is worth nothing and never would be worth anything without labor. The man who digs it out of the ground adds a little value to it. Then comes the man who converts it into pig iron, and he also adds to its value. The man who further enhances its value, and so it goes, until the thing is ready for use. The continually increasing its value. It would appear, if this reasoning is correct, that there is positively no way to produce really cheap goods except by low wages.  
The public has been educated to pay a fair price for its goods, but it will not stand for exorbitant prices to gratify anybody. When it comes to the point of a cessation of the industry in any given line because the public refuses to buy, wages will have to be reduced to satisfy the great and inexorable law.  
M. T. R.  
New York, November 22.

**A Prophecy Recalled.**  
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: About twelve years ago you published a story of the Kaiser's visit to a fortune teller. The last sentence, as I remember it, runs thus: "Your highness will die in England twenty-three years from now, an exile from republican Germany, a pensioner on the bounty of the English King, whose throne alone is secure among thrones."  
ERNEST THOMPSON SETON.  
GREENWICH, Conn., November 22.

**People Will Gamble.**  
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: A bet is that the war will be over before Christmas, 1918. B bet that it will not. Who wins?  
THE BROOKLYN, November 22.

**As the war is not formally over and Christmas is yet to come neither A nor B has won and the ice cream social must remain in escrow.**

**THE FIGHT OFF JUTLAND.**  
A Striking Instance of German Propaganda.  
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Your editorial article on the naval battle off Jutland and Persius's statement should be supplemented thus:  
The English practically won the battle, but morally lost it at the time through the thick skulled bureaucrats and other dull heads of the Admiralty in not claiming a great victory. The Germans lost proportionately about as much as the English in ships, claimed a victory, but lost their morals by not coming out again. Persius's excuse is yellow; even Cervera came out against hopeless odds.  
Never did a naval reputation vanish as has the German since last week. All the valor of the Captains of the Emden and of Von Spee's squadron cannot make up for the failure of the German navy to try one more fight or destroy their ships before being compelled to give them up.  
A STUDENT OF HISTORY.  
New York, November 22.

**CHINA'S CLAIM.**  
Somewhere in Germany Are the Stolen Astronomical Instruments.  
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Far be it from a humble personage as I am to attempt to add anything to the labors of the forthcoming peace table assembly, but I should like to suggest that some one find time and opportunity to compel William of Prussia to return to China the stolen astronomical instruments he stole from the Celestials on the occasion of the Boxer uprising. Even a Hohenzollern lord cannot justify the outrageous example of imperial theft as a thing of military necessity.  
FRANK A. EGAN.  
New Rochelle, November 22.

**CAMILLE THE TOLERANT.**  
A French Lesson for American Children and Parents.  
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Very interesting indeed, were those extracts from the manuscripts of the French children, printed in THE SUN a few days ago. Especially interesting was the opinion of Camille Dubois. This child, in speaking of the American soldiers, said: "They do not have the same religion that we have, but it does not matter; they are free to practice the one they choose or none."  
I have had these words engraved on parchment, and they now send their splendid challenge from a little gold frame hanging above my fireplace. And now freely I say to my school sector, ladies, prohibitionists, uplifters, men of missions, and all the rest of the "uncogued," I want them to take a first lesson in tolerance from Camille Dubois.  
What a meaning these simple words have! How strikingly they reflect the liberality of the French people! I think of an American child uttering such a sentiment. Picture in your mind Willie Jones remarking at the dinner table that, in his opinion, a man has a right to practise any religion that pleases him or none at all.  
Mrs. Jones would at first be stricken dumb with amazement. But she would soon recover.  
"I know what the matter with that boy," she would say, "he's been eating green apples or something and he's going to be sick. He'll be the death of me, yet. Now you look here, Willie Jones, you don't hear that boy of mine, do you? He says that anybody can go out with it or I'll send for the doctor!"  
And Willie would protest, half cowed, "I ain't sick, ma; I just thought—"  
But she would refuse to listen.  
"John," she would demand, addressing Mr. Jones, "do you hear that boy of yours talking? Are you going to let him grow up to be an infidel?"  
And Mr. Jones after due deliberation would look wise and say there was nothing to worry over; that the boy had probably been reading detective stories.  
You want to remember, now, he would remark, "that the pirates and highwaymen you have been reading about are not models for a boy to copy after in civilized days. They were unbelievers and died horrible deaths."  
Thus would the first dawn of tolerance in Willie's mind be worked out. Let us dream a year for Willie Jones. Let us rejoice with Camille Dubois. Happy, happy France!  
ALBANY, November 22. SIMON CREEL.

**THE DEWEY ARCH.**  
Memories of It Stir a Citizen of New York.  
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: The beautiful "Triumphal Arch" at Fifth Avenue and Madison Square, built by our memories, the arch our parades passed under, the arch that later it grieved us to see destroyed, why experiment of peace, but none of the special war powers are terminable before the proclamation of peace unless the President shall yield them back.  
Notwithstanding the utterance of the leaders that some expression of a willingness to relinquish these powers with something definite as to post-war adjustment of peace, before the President from the President before he should indicate is not soon given Congress will act.  
It is of course recognized that the powers bestowed cannot be withdrawn except by legislation over which the President possesses the power of veto, but on the other hand public opinion, they feel, soon will begin to exert its influence.  
There are legislators who incline to the opinion that if some such disposition to withdraw the extraordinary powers is not disclosed in the near future a concurrent resolution of the Congress, which requires no executive signature and whose only effect would be to declare that the President has the duty to restore the rights of Congress at the earliest possible moment.

**How Oklahoma Celebrated.**  
From the Tulsa World.  
John Woodward, former assistant city attorney, struck on arm by stray bullet.  
John Huxarth, 15, shot in right thumb.  
A boy, young, was frightened, scalp grazed by a stray bullet.  
A woman, young and pretty, doped by a ball of tin cans on the rear of an automobile.  
Several score persons missed by a hat by stray bullets.  
The wonder is that more weren't wounded and killed.  
Citizens were given parts blanche to carry on as they pleased in view of the fact that "war is over."  
It was a very successful "peace" demonstration.

**Japan Likes the Octopus.**  
From the Japan Chronicle.  
Large hauls of octopus have been made at Sumoto on Awaji during the past summer. Fishermen say the hauls this year are the largest ever known. As the catch required is no more than a few nets the octopus is not scarce. The octopus is a favorite dish in Japan.

**An Ozark Philosopher.**  
From the Calico Rock Progress.  
It costs more to travel now than it did, and it also costs more to stay at home than it did.

**DEMOCRATS UPHOLD G. O. P. PEACE PLAN.**  
Leaders Join in Demand That Executive Surrender Special Powers.  
WANT WAR WORK HALTED  
Unless Wilson Acts, Congress May Pass Resolution for Restoration of Right.

**Special Despatch to THE SUN.**  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—A considerable number of Democrats in both Houses are prepared to support the Republican plan for drafting and preparing reconstruction measures. The Republican programme calls for the re-execution by Congress only of its constitutional functions, and the executive branch of the Government for the necessary concentration of authority in directing the war. These Democrats have made it plain that they feel and will stand with the Republicans in their determined effort to return to Congress its proper peace time functions and powers. Republican leaders have received this information privately, it was learned today.

**Drive Will Be Rushed.**  
On the strength of these assurances as soon as Congress reconvenes and the legislative situation permits, a drive to put through the Republican plan for Congressional reconstruction committee will be made. It is expected that the group of Democrats who have become restive under the apparent control sought by the Administration on reconstruction measures and who reject the suggestion that the reconstruction of America's industrial fabric and the restoration of peace conditions will be effected through continued exercise of the special war powers include Senators Hardwick and Smith (Ga.), Gore and Owen (Okla.), Reed (Mo.), Shields and McKellar (Tenn.) and Vardaman (Miss.).  
These are not the only Democrats who have expressed themselves as disenchanted with the course the Administration seemingly intends to pursue in regard to retaining the special war powers for peace time administration. There are also Democrats of equal prominence who are in sincere sympathy with the Republican movement for a restoration of normal relationships between the government branches.

**Immediate Action Sought.**  
In the opinion of the leaders of both parties in Congress there should be immediate Congressional action looking to the solution of the great problems of national economic policy with which the country is faced from the complications of war.  
It is the belief among the leaders of the Republican party that immediate action should be taken to bring the country back to peace time government relationships and likewise to promote the speediest cessation of war activities in every form of industry.  
It is felt that the demobilization of the army in camps and cantonments should be effected with the greatest possible speed. Next in importance they feel that further construction work at camps and cantonments except vitally necessary hospital construction should cease forthwith. The nitrate plants, electric arc furnaces, and other war plants should be shut down without delay and every form of strictly wartime production of military material should stop at once.  
So much for the strictly wartime products and war functions. The leaders in Congress hold that within sixty days every collateral form of wartime production should also be ended. The next move, they believe, should be the return of the overseas force. It is of course necessary, the legislators admit, that America's 2,000,000 soldiers should remain in Europe until after the peace treaty is signed and ratified.  
They think, however, the force should be brought home as soon as possible, commensurate with the safety of the nations to whom America stands under obligations as allies in the great war.

**Expect President to Act.**  
The Republicans and their prospective Democratic allies are disposed also to seek the earliest relinquishment on the part of the President of the special powers granted him under war enactments. Some of these enactments have definite dates of termination, some terminate automatically with the proclamation of peace, but none of the special war powers are terminable before the proclamation of peace unless the President shall yield them back.  
Notwithstanding the utterance of the leaders that some expression of a willingness to relinquish these powers with something definite as to post-war adjustment of peace, before the President from the President before he should indicate is not soon given Congress will act.  
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**Stop the War Squander.**  
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Your editorial article "Stop the War Squander" is timely and of great importance. It is the most sensible article that has appeared on this subject and one that should make a deep impression wherever read. It should have the widest publicity.  
NEW YORK, November 22.

**Another Peace Delegate.**  
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Isn't Miss Jane Addams going too?  
HELEN OBYFORD.  
SCHENECTADY, November 22.

**Eph Is Thinking It Over.**  
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: It would be interesting to hear what Eph Small has to say on the President's trip to Europe.  
C. F.  
WASHINGTON, November 22.

**What a Memory Some Folks Have.**  
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: William Hohenzollern should not go away without leaving his address so that congratulatory messages can be sent to him on his birthday.  
NEW MILFORD, Conn., November 22.

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It is the belief among the leaders of the Republican party that immediate action should be taken to bring the country back to peace time government relationships and likewise to promote the speediest cessation of war activities in every form of industry.  
It is felt that the demobilization of the army in camps and cantonments should be effected with the greatest possible speed. Next in importance they feel that further construction work at camps and cantonments except vitally necessary hospital construction should cease forthwith. The nitrate plants, electric arc furnaces, and other war plants should be shut down without delay and every form of strictly wartime production of military material should stop at once.  
So much for the strictly wartime products and war functions. The leaders in Congress hold that within sixty days every collateral form of wartime production should also be ended. The next move, they believe, should be the return of the overseas force. It is of course necessary, the legislators admit, that America's 2,000,000 soldiers should remain in Europe until after the peace treaty is signed and ratified.  
They think, however, the force should be brought home as soon as possible, commensurate with the safety of the nations to whom America stands under obligations as allies in the great war.

**Expect President to Act.**  
The Republicans and their prospective Democratic allies are disposed also to seek the earliest relinquishment on the part of the President of the special powers granted him under war enactments. Some of these enactments have definite dates of termination, some terminate automatically with the proclamation of peace, but none of the special war powers are terminable before the proclamation of peace unless the President shall yield them back.  
Notwithstanding the utterance of the leaders that some expression of a willingness to relinquish these powers with something definite as to post-war adjustment of peace, before the President from the President before he should indicate is not soon given Congress will act.  
It is of course recognized that the powers bestowed cannot be withdrawn except by legislation over which the President possesses the power of veto, but on the other hand public opinion, they feel, soon will begin to exert its influence.

**Stop the War Squander.**  
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Your editorial article "Stop the War Squander" is timely and of great importance. It is the most sensible article that has appeared on this subject and one that should make a deep impression wherever read. It should have the widest publicity.  
NEW YORK, November 22.

**Another Peace Delegate.**  
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: Isn't Miss Jane Addams going too?  
HELEN OBYFORD.  
SCHENECTADY, November 22.

**Eph Is Thinking It Over.**  
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: It would be interesting to hear what Eph Small has to say on the President's trip to Europe.  
C. F.  
WASHINGTON, November 22.

**What a Memory Some Folks Have.**  
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: William Hohenzollern should not go away without leaving his address so that congratulatory messages can be sent to him on his birthday.  
NEW MILFORD, Conn., November 22.

**As the war is not formally over and Christmas is yet to come neither A nor B has won and the ice cream social must remain in escrow.**

**WHITMAN MEN ASK SPEED IN RECOUNT.**  
Appellate Justices Stirred by Hint of Special Session of State Legislature.  
DELAY UNTIL WEDNESDAY  
Republicans Obtain Writs to Show Cause on Monday in Thirty Counties.

The question of whether there should be a special session of the Legislature was injected in the argument before the Appellate Division yesterday on an appeal from the order of Justice Thibault putting off the inspection of the ballots by Gov. Whitman until after the certification of election had been issued to Governor-elect Smith. At the end of the argument counsel on each side received until Wednesday to submit briefs.  
On behalf of the Governor orders to show cause why mandamus should not be issued to have a judicial review of the ballot votes be obtained by each county in an extraordinary session of the Legislature called on Monday. Gov. Whitman last night indicated that similar orders had been obtained in about twenty-five other counties in the State. They are returnable Monday.

In his argument before the Appellate Division Abraham S. Gilbert of counsel for the Governor said that it was of the greatest importance to have an immediate inspection of the ballots. He said that if such an inspection should show that more votes were cast for Gov. Whitman than for Alfred E. Smith then it would be possible to go to the Legislature at once to put some speed into the procedure of quo warranto.  
"In that case," he declared, "I should assume the responsibility of urging an extraordinary session of the Legislature to amend the code and shorten the time that it took to complete quo warranto proceedings."  
A little later Abraham I. Elkus of counsel for Mr. Smith spoke of the "whisper threat" repeated by Mr. Thibault in his opinion, which showed that the Republicans "wanted to frustrate the will of the people."  
"Are you prepared to stipulate," broke in Justice Shearn, addressing the Republican lawyers, "that you will not go to the Legislature and ask for power to prevent the issuance of a certificate of election?"  
"Why, we have never thought of going there," replied Mr. Elkus. "We will not go there. It is a suggestion of that sort. All we want is speed in quo warranto proceedings."  
"There is no objection to speed," said Justice Shearn. "But there is objection to a threat of going to a Republican Legislature in the interest of a Republican Governor. Mr. Gilbert made a threat."  
"There was no intention to do so," said Mr. Elkus. "Justice Shearn interrupted. 'If you can justify going to an extraordinary session and asking him to do such a thing (calling an extra session?)' "He's the only man who can do it," replied Mr. Elkus. "We will have to change the code after January 1 any way, then possibly another interested party will have to pass on it."

Justice Shearn, in this threat to go to a Republican Legislature for relief.  
He also spoke of the point raised by Mr. Smith that the writs would be issued only if the county boards of canvassers from certifying to the returns of the election. He said that until the argument came to had on Monday, Mr. Elkus said he had reason to believe the plan was to get the writs issued before the election. He could be reviewed throughout the State. "It might well be," said Justice Shearn, "that we would come to the conclusion that the writs should be issued and we would have no Governor."

In his argument for a speedy recount, Mr. Elkus said that the writs would be issued only if the county boards of canvassers from certifying to the returns of the election. He said that until the argument came to had on Monday, Mr. Elkus said he had reason to believe the plan was to get the writs issued before the election. He could be reviewed throughout the State. "It might well be," said Justice Shearn, "that we would come to the conclusion that the writs should be issued and we would have no Governor."

**Many Irregularities Alleged.**  
"It is not in the interest of the people," Mr. Gilbert declared, "that the writs should be issued only if the county boards of canvassers from certifying to the returns of the election. He said that until the argument came to had on Monday, Mr. Elkus said he had reason to believe the plan was to get the writs issued before the election. He could be reviewed throughout the State. "It might well be," said Justice Shearn, "that we would come to the conclusion that the writs should be issued and we would have no Governor."

**CHAINING THE EMPERORS.**  
Commercial Bonds for the Defeated Militarists.  
To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN:—Sir: In order to allow apprehension that the title of the Emperor of Germany and Austria may in the future seek to regain the political power would it not seem advisable to have the peace congress make it plain to their present governments that a commercial boycott upon their peoples shall immediately be imposed by the Allies in case either a Hohenzollern or a Hapsburg is elected or permitted to hold any official office in Germany or Austria?

This suggestion is offered in the hope that you may editorially call attention to it and its restraining effect upon their citizens, who, having the peace would naturally prefer to exercise the political power would it not seem advisable to have the peace congress make it plain to their present governments that a commercial boycott upon their peoples shall immediately be imposed by the Allies in case either a Hohenzollern or a Hapsburg is elected or permitted to hold any official office in Germany or Austria?

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NEW YORK, November 22.